

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON—JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or who recall the decision of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
JmS w&w

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's.
JmS w&w

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. JmS w&w

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
JmS w&w

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Will practice law in the city of Cincinnati and
county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
JmS w&w

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
JmS w&w

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of
JmS w&w

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
JmS w&w

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY—THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and in the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office North street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
JmS w&w

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will also Commissioned of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
Box 15

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of the
town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
JmS w&w

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to S'PENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
JmS w&w

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in
as good style as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
JmS w&w

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance checks received from twenty-five
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
JmS w&w

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers and Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, en-
compassing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Tassels,
Curtains,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Said Rugs,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Satin Lined.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Ter-
rapins, Mosquito Bars, Red Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

T. G. WATERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
JmS w&w

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
kind of LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, AND PRINTING
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
GEO. H. CARY—R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
JmS w&w

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BARNES
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
JmS w&w

STOP THREE!
JAMES & HARROW keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only Ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treat-
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
punity, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities of
youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the true plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the reports of successful patients. A truth-
ful, and a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions,
irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as miscarriage would be the result, though in-
evitable. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by
mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
JmS w&w

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.
Books, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards,
MIDDLETON, STROUD & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&w

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
JmS w&w

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
JmS w&w

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
JmS w&w

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Flax, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whiskey, Flour, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
JmS w&w

NIXON, CHAFFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
JmS w&w

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church).
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for Shirts and collars. JmS w&w

DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, &c., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bouquet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extractions.
The genuine Italian, as well as a variety of others
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything.
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. P. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the genital organs in the THIRST
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Venereal, Ner-
vular, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
JmS w&w

REMOVAL.
The undersigned, having been compelled by the
1 to 10 to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by JmS w&w

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks . . . \$5 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
JmS w&w

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I have associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
I have graduated of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
superintendence, and graduated at the top of his class,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
JmS w&w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, SATISFACTORY, as far as its power
to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—IT has the following testimony:
W. R. MEWING, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.
DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into our
city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) states, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Chicago, and they will send you the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PROFITING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50 cts. to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to
use safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM is the worst
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
Magnolia Balm contains neither. It is the most
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
JmS w&w

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to do on the
Gunsmithing Business.

IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair street, Frank-
fort, Ky. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der. Don't forget the name—G. W. MILLER'S Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
JmS w&w

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
JmS w&w

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
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Combs,
Of every description and material, at
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Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
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Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
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Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks . . . \$5 00
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I have graduated of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
superintendence, and graduated at the top of his class,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
JmS w&w

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317. FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.

ALSO OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
JmS w&w

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
JmS w&w

HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE. AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
JmS w&w

F. G. REUTTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renova-
ting line, entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is fair and a source of patronage.
JmS w&w

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE—\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.

S. C. BULL . . . Bookseller.
JmS w&w

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
The Twenty-fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1862.

Board, including fuel and lights . . . \$60 00
Tuition in primary class . . . 15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes . . . 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
water colors, each . . . 10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting . . . 5 00
Music on Piano . . . 5 00
Use of instrument for practice . . . 5 00
Washing . . . 5 00
Stationery . . . 25 00
Total . . . \$150 00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
JmS w&w

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either
in town or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at my tables.
I have always been and always will be sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be
found anywhere.
JmS w&w

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he
can please those who may favor him with their pu-
trance.

Amphotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
taste, and all taken in the highest style of the art,
and on moderate terms.
He invites those who wish to get their like-
ness taken, to call and see specimens of his work.
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
JmS w&w

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mr. Vernon,
Ky., one of them being named BENNY CHAP-
MAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weighs about 175 pounds; is of a black com-
plexion, very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured.
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAP-
MAN; he is about 36 years old, weighs about 160
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
fast little.

They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Hunter, of Giles county, Va.
JmS w&w

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
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THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 24, 1861.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—It is important that all tavern and restaurant keepers should know the requirements of the act which was passed by the Legislature at its late session, and is now a law in full force. The act makes it unlawful for any person to sell to any officer or soldier, within five miles of any military camp, any spirituous liquor, under penalty of a fine not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every offense. Any commissioned officer of a camp may have an offender against this act arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, who shall, as a court of inquiry, hold the circuit court or discharge him as the proof may require. The provisions of the act do not of course prevent the purchase of liquor by the medical department of the army.

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address.
"It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond those limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one civil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."

The latest intelligence we have from the mountains contradicts the report of an attack upon Camp Wildcat. Our informant states there have been several skirmishes, but no general engagement.

MAP OF VIRGINIA.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, New York, for a copy of his Map of Virginia, or at least of the Eastern half of it—the Western half will be completed this week, and the whole will then be ready for delivery.

We have no doubt this is the best, if not the only reliable Map of Virginia out. It is copied from the actual surveys made by Virginia in 1859, corrected and revised to 1861. Price, \$1 per copy; ten copies for \$5. Address as above, sending money.

A blind man named Thomas Bishop, about twenty-eight years old, was arrested the other day in Cleveland, Ohio, for having, within the short space of three weeks, married, robbed, and deserted no less than three unfortunate blind girls.

DECLINE IN COFFEE.—The latest news from Rio (via England) advises a decline in the prices of coffee in that great market. This will be good news to consumers here, who have to pay for the article higher prices than probably were ever before known.

A LEAP OF SEVENTY FEET.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says that a soldier, attempting to escape from a squad that was endeavoring to arrest him, leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the Ohio, a distance of seventy feet. He struck the water feet foremost, went down, but soon came to the surface, and struggled for life. A boat put out and rescued him, after he had gone down the second time. Whisky caused his troubles.

EXCITING NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Reported DEFEAT OF FEDERAL CAVALRY.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 18th inst., has some exciting news from counties in Western Virginia between our army and the Ohio river. The Intelligencer says:

"Governor Pierpont, yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, announcing that the rebels had made their appearance in Wirt and Gilmer counties in great numbers, and were carrying on to the perfect terror of the inhabitants. It was reported that they had attacked Captain Hill's cavalry company, stationed at Elizabethtown, and completely cut them to pieces, and were threatening Parkersburg.

"This dispatch is certainly from a very reliable source, and is entitled to the fullest credit. It is known that an unusual number of rebels have recently appeared in Wirt, Gilmer, and Calhoun counties, and many Union men have been murdered. The rebel forces are not natives of the counties named, but are regularly organized bands, doubtless from Floyd's army."

The Owing'sville correspondent of the Louisville Democrat says:

"Gen. Nelson is moving on towards Parkersburg with about 7,000 men, and in a few days at the furthest the rebels will have to fight or retreat, and I think it more than probable that they will accept of the latter horn of the dilemma, because if reports are correct, they are but poorly armed and have only about 6,000 men. The refusal of the Government to take twelve months men came very near disorganizing Col. Grigsby's regiment. Nearly all of his men refused to enlist for three years."

THE BAGGAGE OF WM. C. PRESTON CONFISCATED.—This morning Mr. George Bisbee gave information to the Surveyor of the Port that two or more large cases belonging to Wm. C. Preston, late United States Minister to Spain, and now a general in the rebel army, had been brought to this port by the ship Germania, from Havre. The cases were discovered while the cargo of the ship was being discharged, yesterday. One of the packages is very large, probably containing Preston's diplomatic carriage. The others are of less pretensions. The cases have all been removed to the public store, where they will, without doubt, be confiscated as rebel property.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The Mormons—What the "Saints" in Utah are Doing.

Late files of the Deseret News—Brigham Young's home organ—contain a variety of interesting items.

The crops throughout the territory this year have been exceedingly abundant, and the granaries are overflowing.

A large number of Scandinavian Mormons had reached Salt Lake City safely. Their baggage train consisted of seventy wagons.

The culture of the sugar-cane in the territory is prosecuted with success. The News says:

"The number of sugar mills in this city and vicinity has greatly increased since last season, and all of them, with one or two exceptions, are now in full operation and doing good business; but unless they are kept in operation night and day, they cannot work up all the cane that has been grown before the frosty season will commence.

"The molasses made thus far has been of a good quality, so far as our knowledge extends. We have seen several excellent specimens of cane, manufactured in this country, and some in Utah and Davis counties. Each manufacturer is evidently doing as well as he knows how, and seemingly believes that he exceeds all others in producing a good article."

An exploring party had returned from Uinta Valley with unfavorable reports.

"The fertile vales, extensive meadows, and wide pasture ranges so often reported to exist in that region, were not to be found; and the country, according to the statements of those sent thither to select a location for a settlement, is entirely unsuitable for farming purposes, and the amount of land at all suitable for cultivation extremely limited.

"The explorers having, on their arrival there, found things so very different from what had been anticipated, after searching up and down the streams flowing eastward from the Wasatch range to the Colorado without finding an oasis, sent back two of their number with a report of what discoveries they had made up to that time, which report was read from the stand at the Borey on Sunday week. The balance of the party continued their explorations several days longer, but without discovering the land of the 'walnut and the vine.'"

Judging from the tone of a long discourse by "President" Wells, reported in the columns of the News, there must be traitors in the Mormon camp; for Mr. Wells berates upstarts in this fashion:

"After men begin to express their doubts and misgivings about one another, they go astray fast; their unholiness begins to be established in the darkened minds like cardinal or fundamental principles. They think they begin to see that they have been in error in embracing that gospel which they profess; and the first thing they know they are landed in the whirlpools of apostasy; they suddenly find out that they never did believe in 'Mormonism,' and that if they did believe it, they were in error, for they now find out that it is all a humbug, and thus they go on to destruction. If such persons could control their minds in the commencing stage of apostasy, and be humble, seek wisdom, light, and knowledge from the Lord, they could be saved; then they could be preserved, and not go in the way which many, who were our brethren, have gone, who have sunk themselves in darkness and misery, and finally into hell. If they would remember, when they begin to see things which they dislike, and feel inclined to find fault, if they would then resort to their prayers and seek unto the Lord, ask him to keep their minds enlightened, to give them freely of his Spirit to guide them continually, they would be safe. But people in this condition invariably neglect their prayers; they begin to see faults in their brethren, to find fault with the authorities."

"Let any man pursue that course, and he will find out when it is too late to walk in the paths of righteousness, when the Lord has withdrawn his favor, so that he cannot return as he would. Let me caution you, brethren and sisters, to nip this spring and sign of apostasy in the bud."

The following is entirely authentic, and is taken from the record:

"In August, 1845, Hon. William Z. Stuart, since a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was prosecuting attorney for the circuit embracing among others, Carr county. At that term of the court, and in that county, a prisoner was put upon his trial for passing counterfeit bank notes. The proof was direct and clear, and the prosecution able. The defense made no headway at all. But the defendant had a respectable family; and the jury, although perfectly satisfied of his guilt, were loth to convict him. They therefore returned into court the following verdict:

"We, the jury, acquit the defendant by the skin of his teeth; and hope he will do so no more, and that his Honor (the Judge) will give him one of his best lectures."

Hon. Judge Stuart, the celebrated Judge John W. Wright, who was in the habit of selecting prisoners who were brought before him. The defendant was lectured as recommended, and it is believed that he did so no more. At all events, he never again had to rely on the skin of his teeth, for an acquittal."

PUNISH THE TELLERS.—Reports of speculations on the part of Quakers, such as from Washington. We are also informed by the wires that "another dishonest Regimental Postmaster has been discovered," and that he "has fled to parts unknown" with the contents of the regimental mail bags.

Rogues abound everywhere—in the church, in the State, in the camp. Nothing short of the great purgation of the planet by fire will probably exterminate the breed of malefactors. The speculations of military commanders are among the great facts of history. We have no reason to expect that our own country forms an exception to the general rule. But what we do ask is that when a camp following this is found, that the Government will "make a note of it," and punish the offender with the utmost rigor. Even the appearance of a leniency toward this species of soundliness would be criminal. Men who would dishonestly enrich themselves out of the misfortunes of their country, deserve the salutary discipline of the law.

Albany Evening Journal.
"Another curious pamphlet by Alison, the historian, has been printed in London. The writer pursues his idea of settling the American difficulties by setting up a monarchical government in the North, to be called the 'United Kingdom of America.' The grand object of this pamphlet is to induce us to our want of a national church, and he has been kind enough to prepare thirty-nine articles (an orthodox number) on the basis of which the new church should be established. These articles he has submitted to the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the United States Minister at the Court of Russia, and the Ambassador has been pleased to give a written opinion upon each one of them. It will be new to most American readers to learn that Mr. Clay is a theologian as well as an anti-slavery politician. On 'the Trinity,' he says 'it is a waste of time and metal to attempt to make anything out of that old source of obfuscation.' 'The clergy and the Sabbath,' he thinks, are 'now the greatest obstructions hanging upon the haunches of all reformers and crushing them down.' He is in favor of overthrowing the false system of religion by a new one. Alison is encouraged by Mr. Clay's letter to believe that the new ideas will be warmly received by the Protestants and Catholics of America."

General Orders, No. 2.

Headquarters Kentucky Militia.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 23, 1861.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at its late session, passed the following act:

CHAPTER 188.
An act to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to officers or soldiers.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be unlawful for any one to sell to any officer or soldier any intoxicating liquor within five miles of any military camp; and if any person shall, within five miles of any military camp, sell any intoxicating liquor to any officer or soldier, he shall be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense. Any commissioned officer of a camp may have an offender against this act arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, who shall, as a court of inquiry, hold the circuit court or discharge him, as the proof may require. Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the purchase of liquor by the medical department of the army.

§ 2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved October 3, 1861.

The attention of all civil and military officers of this Commonwealth is earnestly directed to the provisions of this statute; a rigid enforcement of its provisions is demanded by every friend of the soldier, and is indispensable to the public peace. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General.

From Missouri.

Prior Nov. Oct. 22.
A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican says: From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown yesterday, I gather the following particulars: Col. Conlin, with parts of the 21st, 33d, and 34th Illinois regiments, the 8th Missouri, Colonel Baker's Indiana cavalry, and Maj. Schell's battery reached Fredericktown at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 1 o'clock P. M. he was joined by the 11th, 17th, and 20th Illinois, and 400 cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, who had left the place 24 hours before, and were reported to be rapidly retreating southward, but about a mile from town they discovered the entire force of the enemy, and a line of battle, partly in the open field and partly in the adjoining woods, with 14 iron eighteen pounders, well planted in front. Maj. Schell's battery immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guns.

The engagement then became general and lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry. Before leaving the field the rebel Col. Lowe was shot through the head and instantly killed.

Maj. Gavitt received five bullets while leading a charge, thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. Highman was killed in the same charge. Our loss is reported 5 killed and 5 mortally wounded and 20 slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but is supposed to be considerable.

At the last accounts the rebels were in full retreat with their baggage trains, and our troops were in pursuit.

False Eulogies of the Dead.

I have just been reading an obituary notice of a public man; one of those magnetic persons whose social qualities are in high request, and yet a man quite oblivious to the claims of common honesty, who used all his wonderful powers, first and mainly, to further his own selfish ambitions, and died at last, as all such men do, with only the retrospective ashes of the Dead Sea apple, fame, in his rigid fingers. Now, can anybody tell me why dishonesty, in an obscure man, is "lavishness" or "generosity" in a celebrated man? Why should he be canonized as a "patriot," and the measure of whose patriotism was his own political advancement? Why should he be called a "statesman," to whom the just claims of his trade's families, was a matter of perfect indifference? Why should he be called a fond husband and father, who left needlessly a wife and children only the legacy of unpaid debts? I object, in toto, to the practice of either shirring over the views of great men, or imputing them into the family of the virtues. Why not tell the truth? What is biography, but a muddled, good-for-nothing record of any period or history?

By so much as a man's position is an elevated one, by just so much is he called upon to elevate his moral nature, and by just so much should he be held to a stricter account for his departures from that line of rectitude which no honorable man permits himself to overstep. If such a man degrades himself by habitual drunkenness, or systematically defrauds his creditors, why should fulsome laudations be uttered over his grave by those who know these things to be true? Or why pompously quote his virtuous patriotic flights? If such false eulogies are to be uttered over the dead, parents and teachers may as well cease their teachings in favor of morality and honesty. One such false laudation will obliterate your exhortations as effectually as the waves wash away the last footprint. The young people of the present day are not to be thus hoodwinked.

FANNY FERN.

A DISCARDED SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN.—We learn that a distinguished clergyman, settled for many years over a large congregation in a southern city, with whom he was very popular, went on a visit to Europe several months ago, and has recently returned to New York. He opened negotiations with the government at Washington to be allowed to return to his society, and the government stated to him that he could go as far as they could give him safe conduct, but intimated that it was possible he might find no city when he reached the spot where it is now located. In the meantime, however, his church and society have sent him word that he had better not return, for his failure to hasten home when the South was involved in so vital a contest, has alienated his people from him, and he would not meet with a pleasant reception.—Boston Traveller.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, October 21, 1861.

ORDERS.
Smith vs Green et al, Grayson; death of appellee; proctor suggested; revived in name of administrator and continued.
Hamm vs Ingraham, Fleming.
Phillips et al vs Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al, Kenton.
Brent, Warder & Co, vs Burrows, Garrard; petition for rehearing filed.
Wagoner vs Wood & Cobb, Hart; continued.
Richardson vs Barrett et al, Hart; continued.
Hardin vs Neighbors, Hardin; submitted on briefs.
Kurelman's heirs vs Burckman's heirs, Hardin; submitted on briefs.
Well's administrator vs Boone, Hart.
Trustees of Boards vs Boards and Louisville Railroad Company, Nelson; submitted on briefs.

CASES DECIDED.
Wells vs Boone, Hart, affirmed.
Hays vs McKay et al, Washington; reversed.

ORDERS.
Brent, Warder & Co, vs Burrows, Garrard; petition for rehearing overruled.
Jennings vs Stanton, et al, Mason.
Davis, Rose et al vs Hampton, Mason.
Carr's letter to believe that the new ideas will be warmly received by the Protestants and Catholics of America.

SMITH VS GREEN ET AL, GRAYSON; death of appellee; proctor suggested; revived in name of administrator and continued.

HAMM VS INGRAHAM, FLEMING.

PHILLIPS ET AL VS COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL, KENTON.

BRENT, WARDER & CO, VS BURROWS, GARRARD; petition for rehearing filed.

WAGONER VS WOOD & COBB, HART; continued.

RICHARDSON VS BARRETT ET AL, HART; continued.

HARDIN VS NEIGHBORS, HARDIN; submitted on briefs.

KURELMAN'S HEIRS VS BURCKMAN'S HEIRS, HARDIN; submitted on briefs.

WELL'S ADMINISTRATOR VS BOONE, HART.

TRUSTEES OF BOARDS VS BOARDS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NELSON; submitted on briefs.

CASES DECIDED.

WELLS VS BOONE, HART, AFFIRMED.

HAYS VS MCKAY ET AL, WASHINGTON; REVERSED.

ORDERS.

BRENT, WARDER & CO, VS BURROWS, GARRARD; petition for rehearing overruled.

JENNINGS VS STANTON, ET AL, MASON.

DAVIS, ROSE ET AL VS HAMPTON, MASON.

CARR'S LETTER TO BELIEVE THAT THE NEW IDEAS WILL BE WARMLY RECEIVED BY THE PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS OF AMERICA.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18.

During these days of stirring events, new developments are the order of the day, and it is not to be wondered at that the people are not cognizant of what is transpiring in "the inner temple." The public mind, therefore, is unprepared to decide fairly and honestly upon military supersessions and removals, when emanating from the War Department. The removal of General Fremont by the Administration has been a fixed certainty, but the clamor of the public that he should not be superseded, the Government in these times of peril have not dared to make any change, notwithstanding they believed him incompetent for his position; that the Union cause in Missouri was retarded instead of promoted under his Generalship, and if continued the success of the rebel forces in the West was more than probable.

General Meigs and Postmaster-General Blair, upon charges made by Colonel Blair, visited St. Louis, and after investigation, returned to the Capital and urged his removal. Efforts were made to accomplish that purpose, but the public prejudice in General Fremont's favor postponed any action. The Secretary of War and Adjutant-General next made a visit to Missouri, and are now on their return to Washington, the latter a strenuous advocate for Fremont's removal, the former, I am now informed, will acquiesce in such a supersession. The query to the public is, what are the reasons for this action. The Military Committee of Congress—Messrs. Dawes, Washburn, Stevens of New Jersey, and Holman of Indiana—are here investigating the alleged misfeasance in this Department. They are holding their sessions daily, and having full power to send for persons and papers, have had before them several contractors, merchants, officers, &c., whose testimony, under oath, represent matters here in a deplorable condition. The developments are so astounding that when told the country will be shocked at their reiteration.

Army officers high up in the scale of promotion, mixed up in contracts made by them for the Government, the wholesale thirst at the Treasury for the payment of property not worth one-half the price paid, has swelled the indebtedness of the Government to such a magnitude, that a similar process disclosed the recent appropriation by Congress would not carry on the war more than a few months. The committee find that the Union men in the State, and especially those of the State Convention, are bitterly opposed to the course of Gen. Fremont, and have stated, under oath, that in their opinion when Gen. Fremont came to Missouri only about one fourth of the citizens of the State were rebellious, but that now the number has been increased to four-fifths. The committee find that the fortifications to protect St. Louis are useless expedients, from the fact that they are within the corporate limits of the city, and surrounded in part by dwelling-houses. If it is ever necessary to fire a gun from these redoubts the destruction of the city of St. Louis is undoubted. Because of this conclusion by the Secretary of War, the work on these fortifications has been stopped.

The erection of numerous buildings throughout the city, to be used as barracks for troops, when there are hundreds of dwellings unoccupied that would have answered for the purposes intended, also is condemned by the committee.

The inquiry into the furnishing of clothing, horses, &c., under Gen. McKinstry, will place that officer in a very peculiar attitude, and is being unraveled in full.

The reinforcement of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, was earnestly urged by Gen. Hunter a week before the Colonel's defeat. The General assured the Commanding General how 20,000 men, then available, could reach Lexington within three days, and capture Price and his army. The Major General persistently refused to make any such movement, and the capture of Lexington followed.

It will be reported to Congress by this committee that the stories reported to have taken place in this State have been more reverses; that the theorizing method of General Fremont's plans proves his incompetency as a military commander. He has drawn from St. Louis all the Federal forces and arms, and the city is now unprotected; he has 20,000 troops in the State of Missouri comparatively idle, and while the papers everywhere are heralding his rapid advancement through Missouri, and being here and there joined by brigades, swelling the army to large proportions, the main army are only a few miles from Tipton, while General Fremont, and staff, with the body guard, are twenty-five miles in advance. Are such military tactics as these to result in conquest to our arms? These reports are sent forward to deceive and mislead the public and the Administration.

For want of transportation, the General has pressed into the service all the wagons and horses throughout the State, the result of all which is immense indignation among the farmers. The removal of General Fremont to the command of the Western Department was through the influence of the Postmaster-General and Col. Blair. The latter has repeatedly said that he would willingly lose his right arm to atone for the evil done Missouri by his influence. Notwithstanding this, Colonel Blair has his faults, and has gone far in his difficulties with the General to injure and crush the cause of the Union in Missouri.

Much has been said about the difficulty of obtaining an audience with the General. Governor Gamble informs me that he went to headquarters, and after waiting two days outside of sentinels with drawn swords in the passage way, he went to Washington and obtained a letter of introduction from President Lincoln to Gen. Fremont, which letter passed him into the General's presence. Other officers experienced similar difficulties, although their business was urgent, but contractors from California were admitted almost instantly. These facts, however, are to be given to the public officially, at no distant day.

Messrs. Editors, in sending you these statements I keep myself within the record, and assure you that every word will be substantiated in a more astounding form in a forthcoming official report. His acts, commissions, and contracts have been repudiated at Washington, and the present unhappy embarrassing state of affairs in St. Louis is attributable to the General's lack of confidence with the Administration. Other developments are promised the coming week, which I will send you as they transpire. In the meantime, should not the Administration decide one way or the other what they will do? If incompetent, remove Gen. Fremont at once; if to be retained, give him power to act, with men and means to prosecute the war with vigor and earnestness.

MOUNT CITY.

Arrival of the North Briton.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 22.

Lord Monk, the newly appointed Governor General of Canada, with his family, is on the North Briton. Her dates are one day later than those by the Etna. The news is of very little importance.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market continued. Prices on the 10th inst. were quoted at 4 1/4 higher than on the 4th inst.

The Paris house was quiet, notwithstanding the anxiety which prevailed in regard to agricultural matters. The people continued to make investments in English funds.

It was reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France had memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy and raise the blockade of the Southern ports.

General Orders, No. 2.

Headquarters Kentucky Militia.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1861.

THE public service demands that the gallant men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and are now in camp, shall be put into active service in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered, by the direction of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent, or attached to any regiment now forming within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates, (Infantry 64, Cavalry 55,) on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of the State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made with a view as far as may be practicable, of associating together men enlisted in the same neighborhood.

All persons authorized to raise companies or regiments will report from day to day the number of men enlisted by them respectively, reporting only such as are actually in camp or quarters, and sworn into service.

The order for consolidating the fractional companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th November, 1861.

A failure for three consecutive days to report the number of men in camp, as directed by this order, will be considered as an abandonment of the post, by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General.

Oct 22 w&t-wtd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

EDGAR KEESON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Feb 25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchandise Tailors;

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for sale.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Lock at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1862, otherwise they will have cause to pay.

W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1

THE KISS IN SCHOOL.

A District school, not far away, Had burked its hills, one evening's day, Was humming with its wonted noise Of three-score mingled girls and boys: Some few upon the benches, some on the floor, But more on furrows in the floor, As the master's downward look Was fastened on a copy-book. When suddenly, behind his back, Rose, sharp and clear, a ringing snarl As 'twere a pat of a mill. Let off in one tremendous kiss! "What's that?" the startled master cries; "That, sir, is a little impudent!" "With William Wilbur, the 24th of De- I saw him kiss 'Thaanna Feather'!" With from to make a statue thrill, The master then, "Hither, William!" Like wretch o'eraken in his track, With stolen chattels on his back, "Will," hang his head in shame, And to the awful presence came— A great, green, bushy simoleon, The but of all good-natured folk, With smile suppressed, and birch upraised, The threat'ning forefinger, "I am amazed That you, my biggest pupil, should be guilty of an act so vile! Before the whole set school, to hunt! What evil genius put you on it?" "I was the, but I don't remember the lad; I didn't mean to be so bad— But when 'Thaanna shook her curls, And whispered 'kiss me' to her girls, And didn't kiss a baby's doll, I couldn't stand it, sir, at all. But up and kissed her, and she said, 'I know—how how I ought to do! But, somehow, from her look—how how I thought she kind of asked me to!"

The Feeling in England Towards the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of September 27, says:

As things are at present, England, to the intense disgust of Napoleon III, will not act overtly against the United States. A reverse, however, would change this hesitation. I fear, to quick action, and France would succeed in her designs against the giant Republic.

I enclose an article published in the Constitutional yesterday, *paraphrase* of that great-est of liberals, the 24th of De- cember, as his admirers dub him—Perrigny—that will prove to your readers how just I was in concluding at the commencement of the present American rebellion that France—I mean her Government—was against the cause of the Union. Her official organs team daily with the grossest insults to the American Government and people, and constant extracts are made from the rebel organs in London—the Daily Telegraph, a sheet that suits its tone to the day's chronicle, which, since its abandonment by Louis Napoleon, whom it has served with sense and discretion, has become an organ of the Davis Confederacy, showing, however, no sense, discretion, or good taste in its present career. Every day's its Paris correspondent makes the following announcement:

"I am once again assured that the early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America by France may be expected, and little doubt is greatly excited in these parts that it will be followed, if not accompanied, by that of England. Indeed, if I am correctly informed, the two powers are, at this moment, engaged in negotiations for the purpose of shaping their respective lines of policy with respect to the matter. As to France, though her demand for cotton is nothing like that of England, she is still in such need of the article that she cannot willingly consent to see the supply of it cut off, and she thinks the recognition of the Confederate States is the best means of securing a continuance of imports."

This appears in Thursday's Chronicle. Now I have good reason to know that the said journal has no connection whatever with any official source here, and that the Paris correspondent, when he makes these assertions, is not "assured" any such thing; but he has around the experience, has seen that the Paris semi-official press is greatly excited upon these statements, and make extracts from the London journals, and so he does the thing over and over again, to the great joy of the *Patrie*, *Pays*, and *Constitutionnel*, but to the disgust of those who see through the shallow farce. The announcements of the Chronicle and Telegraph about American affairs are simply humbugs.

It is a most extraordinary thing to observe how the Paris journals and newspapers write about General Fremont's proclamation. They were in the habit, when we were prosperous and at peace, of bitterly twitting us about "the peculiar institution." We were quite out of the pale of civilization, our boasted liberty was a lie; in fact, they could scarcely find language energetic enough to express their horror of our keeping four millions of "yellow-bellies, of brothers, in bondage. Fremont now talks of freeing them, and the howl is raised and the cry is greatly excited in honor of what is due to the rest of mankind, of common humanity, by wishing to set free those four millions that are yet in bondage.

The Pays has published the following communicated note. It is as clear as mud, except that the unfriendly animus is evident: "It is believed that Russia has concluded a treaty relative to the right of neutrals with the United States of North America, but that England and France have thus far refused to enter into such a treaty, and that Russia is in accord with them."

"I am positively assured that, as far as regards Prussia, the Pays has made an unfounded statement, and believe the same as regards England. The fact is that Russia should have shown a feeling of good will to the United States has produced here a powerful effect upon the masses, who were they left to their own judgments, would be friendly to us. It was feared here that the letter of Prince Gortchakov would remove in part the unfavorable effect produced by the misrepresentations of the official press, and so the Pays was instructed to insert the note above, which expresses that where Russia is for, France, England, and Prussia are against, the Union. The Pays took an unwarrantable liberty when it spoke for the others powers. As for France, all Americans must know by this time that her government is inimical to them."

"I was conversing with a French subject some evenings since with our Consul here. His conclusion—having, since his arrival, thoroughly studied the question—is, that we must prepare to stand against Europe in defense of our rights; and the more formidable our preparations the more likely will be our success."

LYONS, FRANCE, Sep. 25, 1861. A large portion of the population of Lyons is composed of weavers. They are estimated at sixty thousand, including, I suppose, the families of those who are married men. In the suburbs, especially on the northern and western sides, one hears the clatter of the loom on all hands.

Alas! in these days there is much misery in Lyons on account of the war in the East. Only think of the fact that last year (1860) the exports from Lyons to America were more than 10,000,000 francs, while from the 1st of January, 1861, up to the first of September, eight months, they have but little exceeded 6,000, and it is feared they will not reach 10,000—perhaps not more than 8,000! Was there ever anything like this? A large house engaged in the American trade assures me that for some time they have not had a single order from the United States.

Of course the weavers suffer much. Many of them are working on all time, and some are doing nothing at all. It is remarkable that the orders from Germany, Russia, Belgium, Sweden, and all foreign countries, excepting England, have also fallen off this year—a fact which shows how much the dreadful war in America deranges the trade of almost the entire civilized world.

By the way, I may remark that the journals as well as the people of Lyons are shockingly ignorant of the causes and prospects of the war in the United States; nor is this wonderful when we consider the influence the London Times, London Herald, London Sun, and almost all the other leading papers of England, and their mouthpiece at Paris (Galignani's Messenger) have on the French press, and indeed the press of the entire continent. But they must one day become better enlightened by the "logic of events," if not by the "logic of words." We must wait in patience.

Vanity Fair's War Correspondence.

My statement that the "Future was big with something" was a forgery. My letters had been tampered with. Perhaps it might be better, hereafter, for you to have all your correspondence written in the back office, as the Tribune does.

That, however, is a circumstance to which I will not at present refer. This letter, at all events, shall be authentic and truthful. Upon my honor!

I have just had a long talk with John Minor Botts, whose imitations of my letters have produced so much laughter among the readers of the Tribune. I am not angry with John. His correspondence is such an evident burlesque of mine, that nobody could imagine for a moment that he meant to mislead any one.

He has given me some very important information concerning affairs in the rebellious districts.

There are no rebellious soldiers in Virginia, and there are only a mob of half-starved and half-mad fellows, who always run away, and John says that he thinks some of them are still running.

Gen. Beauregard, of whom you may have heard, is half-starved and half-mad like the rest. He lately ran away from Richmond to Manassas Gap, where the poor wretch was obliged to erect heavy batteries, for fear the Federal troops should march upon him.

It is by such cowardly acts as these that the rebel troops have lost the respect of the whole Cabinet and army.

Old Abe has no longer hesitated to avow his contempt for the entire Confederacy.

Gen. Scott says that if this sort of "things continue eight or ten months longer, he will call on fifty thousand more volunteers, and fortify Washington and Alexandria, so that they will be perfectly safe from any attack.

As for me, I knit my noble brows, fold my arms across my manly chest, and chewa good deal more tobacco than usual.

But I say nothing.

Botts tells me that the rebel army is headed by a man named Jackson, a brother of the assassin of Ellsworth.

An engagement is expected to occur somewhere shortly.

Nothing seems to be known, however, on any subject.

Our picket guards were all shot, last night, by a party of rebel scouts, supposed to be brothers of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

Professor Lowe's plan have all gone up in a balloon.

Mrs. Lincoln is well; the report that she took paroxysms habitually, is unfounded.

Three secession spies were discovered in the basement of my tent, last night. I put up a new gallows and turned them off this morning, in the presence of my gallant 200-zoos and several invited guests, among whom were some of the ladies of Washington.

The poor devils died easily and gamely. They were said to be brothers of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

Botts tells me that affairs in Virginia are very unsettled. He stayed three months at Richmond, and commerce is so dead that grass grows in the principal streets. In fact, he pastured a cow for some weeks right in front of his street door.

The negroes, he says, are kept busy all the time, quelling insurrections among the whites. The Tribune has engaged Botts as a regular correspondent, to take the place of Harvey, who has been rewarded by a fat foreign mission. Abe says that if Gov. Pickens will come on to Washington, he will give him the consulate of St. Petersburg. There is another man applying for that post now, who will probably get it. His name is Jackson, and he is said to be a brother of the assassin of Ellsworth.

Scott informs me, unofficially, that he is very desirous that the rebels shall remove all their batteries and camps from Virginia. If they persist in keeping them there, he will not send a single Northern soldier into that State.

As I write, forty thousand Massachusetts troops are drilling past my camp. They are ordered from a fabulous ground in the rear of the city, to the night of a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July clam-bake at home.

They are now intended for the defense of Washington.

They were assaulted during their march through Baltimore, by a mob, headed by two ruffians named Jackson, supposed to be brothers of the assassin of Ellsworth.

A very brilliant little affair took place near Golds Mills, the other night. Three hundred Federal troops were out on picket duty, and were attacked by forty of the rebel cavalry. The boys bravely stood their ground until assaulted, when each retreated in different directions, but in good order.

They picked up three hundred stand of arms and cannon, flags, muskets, instruments, etc., in great quantities which the rebels dropped in their flight. One Minnie rifle, encrusted with gold and precious stones, bore the name of Jackson, and was found lying in the night. The rebels were especially anxious to catch him, as he has been known to maltreat Union men in the rebel army, and he is also a brother of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

And besides, he is said to carry a very costly gold watch, and a good deal of pocket money.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, Sat., Oct. 19. Richmond papers of the 15th have been received here to-day, and contain further accounts of the affair at the month of the Mississippi. The following dispatch is dated New Orleans, Oct. 14:

The expedition under commander Hollins consisted of the *Manassas*, the iron-clad marine battering-ram, with one 64 pounder Dahlgreen gun; the steamer *Calhoun*, the flag-ship, with one 24 pounder and two 18 pounder Dahlgreen guns; the steamer *Ivy*, with an eight inch 32 pounder, riddled; the steamer *Jackson*, with two eight inch columbiads; the steamer *McRae*, with a 64 pounder, mounted on a pivot, four eight inch columbiads and a 24 pounder, riddled; the steamer *Tuscarora*, with one eight inch columbiad and a 32 pounder, riddled; and the cutter *Pickens*, with an eight inch columbiad and four 24 pounder cannonades. The blockaders had the *Richmond*, *Vincennes*, *Preble*, *Water Witch*, and the schooner *Joseph H. Toole*, in all 53 guns.

On Friday night our fleet started from Fort Jackson, and made a landing on the night was intensely dark, and the *Manassas* ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow and cutting into her upward of twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard aboard the doomed ship. Signal rockets were fired, the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the *Manassas*, during which her machinery became deranged.

The *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with five large vessels which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted until eight o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels.

When the firing ended, the fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner *Joseph H. Toole*, loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the passage, was burned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The prizes captured were the *Joseph H. Toole* and *Laurel*, belonging to the Federal steamer *Richmond*, which latter was laden with cotton. The vessel sunk was not the *Preble*, but the *Vincennes*. Three vessels of our expedition arrived on Saturday night.

The Enquirer has a full account of the fight at Santa Rosa Island. The rebels claim to have driven the *Wilkes* from the point. Picketens, capturing between thirty and forty prisoners and a large amount of spoil and money, but admits that their own loss was heavy in killed, wounded and prisoners, but does not give their numbers. One of the accounts says:

The *Zouaves* were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered fought desperately. At times, however, they acted rather cowardly, but upon the whole gave us some very warm work.

We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, and taking some thirty or forty prisoners and a lot of camp equipment and other trophies. Some of our men have brought away money, hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces of Billy's standard.

Our men acted with great coolness, and, having accomplished the object of our mission, we returned to the mainland. As we did so, we found that the balance of the regiment was advancing to reinforce us, but finding us coming back, they also returned to the camp.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieutenant L. A. Nelms, of the McJannet Rifles, of Warrenton, and Aid to Col. Jackson: Joseph H. Adams and Fred Cooke, of the Clinch Rifles, and J. Stanton, of the 5th Volunteers.

The Enquirer has the following important paragraphs:

Some of our Southern exchanges announce the sailing from Charleston, and consequently the breaking of the blockade of the Confederate States, by the steamship *Nashville*, for Europe, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

General Wise is reported worse, and his case considered as critical.

Calvin Hudson, a nephew by marriage of Secretary Seward, died at Richmond on Monday.

The Enquirer says that the original underground railroad is again open and making their trips weekly.

The Ellsworth *Zouaves*, captured at Newport News, have arrived at Richmond. N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. The following telegram from Gen. Stone's command has been received at headquarters: "A gallant reconnaissance was made early this morning by Major Wise, of Van Allen's Cavalry, and Capt. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Edwards' Ferry, towards Leesburg, with thirty cavalry. They came upon the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment and received their fire at thirty yards, and returned it with their pistols and fell back in order, bringing one prisoner."

We have from the Virginia side of Edwards' Ferry, additional accounts—say up to 3 o'clock to-day. Gen. Stone had held his own there, though his comparatively small force on the island is digested with 4,000 men. A subsequent dispatch received late this afternoon, says Gen. Evans has four field-pieces and three pieces masked and about 4,000 men. A prisoner says the rebel command has 4,000 rebel troops and expects reinforcements.

Gen. Stone believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day and hold it.

On careful examination it is found that the sum of \$40,000 was sent to England and \$30,000 more is to be sent in thirty days; in all less than \$1,000,000, to purchase clothing to be made up in this country to meet the pressing wants of our soldiers in the field until our manufacturers can supply the goods so much needed. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of agents to execute the order. In connection with the fact that payment has been suspended on the debts created in the Department of the West, it is stated that the Investigating Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the contracts, now in session at St. Louis have, in their examination discovered great irregularities and extravagance in the public expenditures. In view of all the circumstances, it is apparent that the Administration will yield to the necessity of completely reorganizing the entire department, to accomplish which Gen. Fremont will be transferred or assigned to some other duty.

The President and his constitutional advisers are determined that the department of the service shall be managed with prudence so far as they can exercise the power to control it. While the steps necessary to be taken may affect the standing or position of some few individuals, it is considered better that such changes should be made rather than that the great interest at stake should suffer by hesitation or inaction on the part of the Government. The Commissioner of Patents has declined not to extend on McCormick's application for an extension of his reaper patent of 1847.

A Government construction train advanced on the London and Hampshire railroad to-day a mile and a half beyond Falls Church, finding the road that far in good condition.

McKANE.

The rebel pickets were seen to-day on the Leesburg turnpike a mile beyond our outposts.

A foraging party from Gen. Smith's division advanced to within a short distance of Vienna. They captured about sixty loads of hay and 220 bushels of oats. Everything in that section is reported quiet.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered at the request of Commander Pope, of the Brooklyn, for the escape of the privateer Sumpter, while he was blockading the Mississippi.

Hudson, Mo., Oct. 20.

A messenger reports that a scouting party from Cameron, numbering 100, have been taken prisoners by some 600 rebels, at McCabell, Caldwell county. 400 of the Federal troops at Cameron were ready to march to their rescue when the train left. Another party of from 400 to 500 rebels was in Carroll county, and had captured 17 of Col. Morgan's men. Morgan had started in pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.

Maj. Scott, of Gen. Sigel's staff, from Warsaw yesterday, states that definite and satisfactory information had been received at Gen. Sigel's camp that Gen. Price broke up his camp in Carroll county, where he arrived on Friday week, and where, it is said, he would stand and give battle, and continued his retreat to the Arkansas line.

Boston, Oct. 21.

The Bangor Times publishes an extract from the privateer *Simmer* has been captured by the U. S. steamer Powhatan. Letters from parties in Barbados, however, of Sept. 28, received, make no mention of the report.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 21.

Two or three companies of the 43d Indiana regiment stationed at Camp Vigo near this city, under command of their Colonel, entered the city this evening and proceeded to the office of the Journal and Democrat, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to some private houses and served them in the same manner.

The citizens are organizing to proceed to take the camp. There is great excitement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

There are rumors of a battle in progress near Leesburg. No particulars are given. The Federal troops are known to be entrenched on an island in the river near that point. Foraging parties of Federal troops daily venture as far as Mt. Vernon. The rumor of Fremont's removal is revived to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

A writ of habeas corpus was served yesterday by a city lawyer on Provost Marshal Porter. The President having instructed the Marshal of the District not to serve such writs, the District being practically under martial law, the lawyer was promptly arrested, and District Judge Merrick, before whom the writ was returnable, had been placed under the surveillance of the authorities and his pay stopped.

[Special to the Herald.]

The Government sent down the Potomac to-night two steam tugs for the purpose of bringing up a number of vessels loaded with government stores. They intend to pass the rebel batteries in the night.

The Navy Department to-day notified the War Department and also a number of gentlemen who have vessels now below the batteries, afraid to venture up, that after tomorrow they will be able to bring up all the vessels. How it is to be done the Department does not state.

A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, dated "Camp Tompkins, near Ganley Bridge," where he has been encamped for some time. He reports everything quiet. The rebels, it appears, are falling back from their position, and from the best information which can be obtained of their movements they are concentrating a very large force below to co-operate with General Johnston, who has separated from Beauregard.

[World's Dispatch.]

Rumors have prevailed that Fairfax has been evacuated, and it is so announced in this evening's Star, but information from the advanced lines shows it to be incorrect. On the contrary the indications are that the rebels are in large force in the rear of Fairfax, and are reinforcing the rebel army at Leesburg.

[Times Dispatch.]

It was erroneously reported to-day that 500 rebels crossed from their batteries to the Maryland shore, between Shipping Point and Evansport, made a reconnaissance, and returned. The fact is, there was only a small party of 40 or 50, who were hastily driven back by our forces. There is no possibility of the rebels effecting a crossing on the Maryland shore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports new batteries have been erected at Mathias' Point. The *Frederick and Island Belle* in making a reconnaissance at that point yesterday threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by a new battery of eighteen heavy guns.

Immediately thereupon, the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Maryland shore and are exposed to a fire from a distance of some four or five miles in doubling the Point. No vessels passed down the river last night, and it was not known that any came up.

River men report that the rebels have a number of gun and longboats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Aquia Creek and Occoquan bay, and that they are busy building launches, either with a view to crossing into Maryland or to seize vessels coming up. The report, however, needs confirmation.

The rumor that a number of vessels bound down had been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

Reliable accounts from the upper Potomac this morning state that our troops had returned to their position in far better order than was anticipated and held the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Judge Merrick today sent a letter to his brother judges of the Circuit Court relative to his arrest. Soldiers guard him in his own house a prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.

General Todd has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in North Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

It is stated that Thompson Brothers, bankers of New York, have made arrangements through their agents here to dispose of a large amount of Treasury notes for the Government.

General Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with a portion of his command at Edwards' Ferry and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and a part of General Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared on our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker.

The United States forces engaged were about 1,500, and were attacked by a force of about 5,000 or 6,000. At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately, as he fell, he dispatched Major Young to General Stone at Leesburg to apprise him of the condition of

affairs, and Gen. Stone proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retreated in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to General Stone during the day. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

PORT MONROE, Oct. 22.

A heavy gale which has prevailed has somewhat retarded the preparations for the great expedition. The gale is now moderating.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts battalion, who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, but stood their ground. The 1st and 2d New York regiments had been sent out to support them when the steamer left Old Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Court to-day made an order citing General Porter to appear and show cause why he had ordered and allow Judge Merrick and others obstructing the course of justice.

A special to the Post says: Flag-officer Craven has just arrived from the lower Potomac. He reports that the river is at last effectually closed, the rebel batteries commanding it at every point below Washington.

Gen. Harney still remains in this city, but it is reported that he will soon be assigned to active service.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 22.

The report of last evening regarding the mob does great injustice to Col. Geo. K. Stealy, of the 43d regiment. He was not in the city, and the mob was under the command of subalterns. The Colonel denounces the affair in unmeasured terms, and has issued a general order that he will render all assistance to the civil authorities to ferret out the rascals, and will also call a court of inquiry to bring the offenders to the extreme penalty of their crimes. The Journal office was entirely demolished, as well as the night houses of ill fame which have long been the curse of the city and a temptation to soldiers.

PILOT KNOL, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch was received and forwarded to headquarters, at St. Louis:

Field of Battle, Fredericktown, Oct. 22.—In connection with Col. Thompson's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy, ours small, and confined principally to the 1st Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Goritt and Capt. Hyman, of the Indiana cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was on Friday morning last ordered forward by Gen. Grant from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's and the 8th Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery, and Stewart & Soberman's cavalry, all from Cairo; also a part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross' 21st Illinois, and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau. The force from this point was composed of the 28th Illinois, Col. Carlin; 23d Illinois, Col. Harvey; 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander; 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; 1st Indiana cavalry, Col. Baker; and Capt. Hawkins' Independent Missouri cavalry, and four 6 pounders and two 24 pounders under Major Schofield of 1st Missouri light infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The death of Col. Baker has created intense excitement in this city. Plugs are spread at half past, and the greatest anxiety prevails to hear further details of the engagement, among the relatives of the California regiment, which is composed mainly of Philadelphians.

The U. S. Circuit Court has commenced the trial of Walker W. Smith, who was captured on board the schooner. Six of the jury have been selected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.

A courier who arrived from Camp Dick Robinson, reports a fight yesterday between Col. Zollicoffer and 6,000 or 7,000 men, and Col. Garrard and 1,200 men at Camp Wildcat. Zollicoffer made three different attacks and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The Federal loss was 4 killed and 20 wounded. The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and artillery on the way.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 19th, stated that Jack Allen had returned home, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and pledged himself to remain at home, and to do nothing in conflict with the duties of a loyal citizen. We presume there is a mistake in this. He has not returned.—Shelby News.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BOOKS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the 4th day of November, prox., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The books and Documents to be distributed are, the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Report Acts and Journals, and three copies of the Reports of the several Departments of the State, and other documents necessary by law to be distributed.

The State is divided into eight districts, as follows:

Fulton, Carter, Callaway, Tazewell, Union,	Hickman, McCracken, Henderson, Caldwell, Ballard,	Marshall, Lyons, Crittenden, Webster,
DISTRICT NO. 2.		
Hankins, Muhlenburg, Butler, Alton, Warren,	Henderson, Christian, Logan, Murphy,	McLean, Toll, Simpson, Barren,
DISTRICT NO. 3.		
Hart, Hesse, Breckinridge, Loring, Nelson,	Edmonson, Hancock, Meade, Jefferson,	Grayson, Hancock, Hardin, Bullitt,
DISTRICT NO. 4.		
Washington, Green, Carterland, Boyle, Lincoln,	Taylor, Alair, Chambers, McClain, Metcalfe,	Marion, Simsen, Anderson, Metcalfe,
DISTRICT NO. 5.		
Pulaski, Rockcastle, Hart, Letcher, Russell,	Cass, Laurel, Crawford, Wayne,	Garrard, Knox, Harrison, Whitley,
DISTRICT NO. 6.		
Shelly, Harris, Gentry, Kenton, Pendleton,	Bootham, Carroll, Franklin, Graft, Campbell,	Trimble, Boone, Boone, Harrison,
DISTRICT NO. 7.		
Leasamine, Oswell, Pike, Clarke,	Woodford, Mason, Brechtitt, Powell, Jackson,	Fayette, Egittell, Floyd, Montgomery, Vanzee,
DISTRICT NO. 8.		
Bourbon, Nichols, Greensburg, Lewis, Kowan,	Bracken, Bath, Morgan, Lawrence, Mason,	Claring, Fleming, Janssen, Boyd, Magallon,

Each proposer must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their securing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals to perform the service in twenty days.

Proposals not in conformity with the above, or exceeding five hundred dollars, will not be considered.

The proposals must be sealed, and indorsed "For purchase of public bonds, and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State at Frankfort."

NAT. FAIRBANKS, Jr.
Secretary of State.

Oct. 12, 1861

